

Franco-British Forces Advance in Picardy; U. S. to Send Army of 4,000,000 to France; Allies in Russia Advance on Three Fronts

Regiment of Americans Landed at Vladivostok

British in Remarkable March Across Persia Reach Baku, Great Oil City

Archangel Force 100 Miles Inland

Entente Land Detachment at Onega Bay to Cut Off Bolsheviks From Murman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Allied progress against the foes of Russian freedom made important progress at three points yesterday.

The first regiment of the American Siberian expedition landed at Vladivostok, joining the British, French and Japanese troops already there. British troops have made a remarkable march across Persia, and appeared at the oil city of Baku, on the Caspian Sea, where, with the Armenian forces, they now face the Turks and Germans on an important road to India. Allied forces have driven the Bolsheviks 100 miles south from Archangel on the railroad to Vologda and Moscow, and at the same time detachments have landed at Onega Bay, southwest of Archangel, in an effort to cut off the fugitives.

Anti-Bolsheviks in Control

Meanwhile, the enemies of the Bolsheviks inside Russia seem to have got the upper hand. The Central Soviet is reported evacuating Moscow. The Petrograd Soviet has fled to Kronstadt, and hungry hordes of anti-Bolshevik armed peasants are marching on the former capital.

The Bolsheviks throughout Russia are reported not only fleeing the advancing Allies, but the newly-arrived Russians have learned that the Allies are not beaten on the West front, as the Germans and Bolsheviks have been persistently preaching. As the real news reaches the great mass of the people, the men are reported taking up the arms that they carried home with them when they were disbanded after the débâcle of Brest-Litovsk.

One official of the State Department declared to-day that, far from being tired of fighting and wanting only to get back to their homes, as the German propagandists have reported, the Russians are more anxious than ever to fight for their freedom, which they thought they had lost so soon after having gained it by revolution.

Peasants Demanding Food

One proof of this is found in the marching of armed bands of peasants upon Petrograd, demanding food and charging that the Red Guard have robbed their farms and stores of all provisions. The Soviet of Petrograd, fully appreciating the menace of the aroused peasants, have fled to Kronstadt, where, with Lenin and Trotsky, many observers believe the Soviet government is making its last stand.

Reports, official and otherwise, from all parts of Russia indicate the news of the approach of the Allies is spreading throughout the country and that peasants are flocking to the standards of any group openly anti-German and anti-Bolshevik.

The landing of American troops at Vladivostok, announced to-day by Secretary Baker, marks the actual beginning of operations from the Siberian coast to the relief of the Czechoslovaks. British and French contingents have been in Vladivostok for several days, and there is reason to believe that the Japanese also have landed.

Railway Is Chief Aim

The principal objection by the Bolsheviks and the armed German and Austrian prisoners is on the Siberian Railroad between Lake Baikal and Vladivostok. All the rest of the line to Moscow is in the control of the Czechoslovak troops and the loyal Russians and Siberians.

The control of the road from Vladivostok to Moscow is the key to the situation.

War Imminent on Murman Coast, Say Finns, Refusing to Demobilize

By Carl Lundberg
(Special Cable to The Tribune)

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 16.—The Helsingfors correspondent of the "Svenska Dagbladet" announces that Finland's Minister of War has just declared demobilization impossible, as war on the Murman coast is imminent. The German Ambassador to Russia has arrived at Helsingfors, intending to establish himself at Reval in German occupied territory. The information from Russia seems to indicate that the Bolshevik government already has fallen or is on the brink of falling. Helsingfors newspapers state that the farmers are organizing into armed bands to resist the Red Guards and in the towns the former adherents of the Bolsheviks are also leaving them. A Helsingfors telegram states that Lenin and Trotsky are now in Kronstadt.

U-Boat Raiders Slow Cruisers With Big Guns

Navy Men Believe Submarines Off Coast Are Converted Merchantmen

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—German submarines carrying out raids in American waters are of the cruiser type, very probably converted merchantmen like the Deutschland, which made two peaceful trips to the United States before this country entered the war. They are low-speed craft, with great cruising radius, carrying large crews, 5.9-inch guns and mine-laying equipment, as well as torpedoes. These conclusions have been drawn by naval officers from detailed reports which have been gathered from time to time since the U-boats first appeared off the Atlantic coast last May. The largest of them probably is not more than 300 feet long, and officers are satisfied they are not the super-submarines which frequent reports of late have said Germany was building.

It may now be stated that the raiders have made no effort to attack troop ships leaving for Europe and that none of them ever has been sighted by out-bound transports or conveying warships. This fact, together with the general character of the operations of the submarines, is accepted here generally as proof that the sole purpose of the raids is to hinder commerce as much as possible and, incidentally, to carry the German campaign of "frightfulness" to the United States.

Large Guns Carried

The Germans are believed to have turned out six merchant submarines, and two of them, the Deutschland and Bremen, are known to have been completed before this country declared war. At least one and possibly two of these vessels are believed to have been destroyed, but the others unquestionably have been converted into fighting ships.

Their great beam enables them to mount much larger guns than the ordinary U-boat, and this accounts for the fact that they have outranged nearly all of the armed merchantmen which they dared to attack. Speed has been sacrificed to cruising radius, and it is estimated that their maximum surface speed is not more than twelve knots, while they probably cannot do better than six submerged. Their slowness, officers say, makes them unsuitable for operations in the war zone.

Seaplanes and naval patrol boats attacked with depth bombs a German submarine which shelled and set fire to the American schooner Dorothy Barrett, New York for Norfolk, yesterday afternoon off Cape May, N. J.

Bomb Explodes Near by

Naval reports to-day said one bomb from a seaplane exploded within seventy-five feet of the bubbles and wake from the U-boat, which submerged when the planes and patrols were sighted. When the planes had completed their attack two patrol boats closed in and let go depth bombs over the spot where bubbles were observed. This submarine probably is the one which on Tuesday evening torpedoed the oil tank steamer Frederick R. Kellogg thirty miles south of Ambrose Light, with the probable loss of seven men of the tanker's crew.

The Kellogg is still afloat sixteen miles off Barnegat, N. J., the Navy Department was advised to-day, and there is a chance that she may be brought into port.

(Additional details concerning the activities of German submarines in American waters will be found on page 5.)

America Will Force Issue; To Make Foe Beg Peace

Bill to Draft Men 18 to 45 Reported Favorably to Senate

New Force to Total 2,300,000

13,000,000 Selectives To Be Registered During Month of September

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The full man power of the United States is to be thrown into the war against Germany to bring victory at the earliest possible moment. Developments here to-day indicated that this was to be the programme of America henceforth and until Germany confesses defeat.

The Administration bill extending the draft age limits to include men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five was favorably reported to the Senate. In his report Chairman Chamberlain stressed the statement of General Peyton C. March, chief of staff, that the United States would have to fling 4,000,000 soldiers into the West front battles in order to whip Germany and that with that number of fighting men in action the German line could be broken at will.

Secretary of War Baker's statement to the committee that "the theory of the fighting in the future is that we must force the issue and win on the Western front" was emphasized. Apparently that is to be the guiding principle of the government, both in its executive and legislative branches, until the enemy begs for peace. All other functions of the nation are to be subordinated.

Action Likely Thursday

Although favorably reported, the bill was not acted upon because a quorum was lacking. It probably will be taken up on Thursday, passed within a few days, and sent to the House of Representatives.

Plans for the mobilization, concentration, training and transportation of our huge overseas force have been made. Only the action of Congress is necessary to put them into action.

The plans call for eighty divisions, or about 3,200,000 troops, in France by June 30, 1919, with eighteen divisions in training in United States cantonments. All the men called under the new man-power act, it was said, would be in France by next June. Their number was estimated at 2,300,000.

Up to that time, General March said, it was estimated that Class 1 would furnish all the men required. Thirty-one divisions, or about 1,300,000 men, are now in France. The number in training constitutes a sufficient reserve of man-power, Secretary Baker said, so that the flow of troops need not be diminished, although Class 1 of the present registrants would be exhausted by October 1.

To Register 13,000,000 Men

Provost Marshal General Crowder announced to-night he had organized his forces to register 13,000,000 men—the number estimated to be added to the registrants by the extension of the draft age limits—in a single day. He wants that day fixed as soon as possible. It must be some date before September 15, he says, if the present registrants outside of Class 1 are to remain uncalled. He wants to fix the registration day as September 5.

When that day's work is done the United States will have approximately 25,000,000 men of fighting age enrolled. Every man between the ages of eighteen and forty-five will be registered and classified for military service. Volunteer enlistments will be done away with automatically. The government will be in complete control of its man power and will direct its streams into whatever channels are most necessary.

"It is up to us to win the war and we can win it," said General March. "How long it will take will depend exactly upon what we do. If we drag along with this thing and put a small force over there we will be playing Germany's game. It is my belief that with an American army of 4,000,000 men in France under one commander

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WHAT'S THE HURRY? THE PARADE'S ONLY JUST STARTED



Hintze, on Eve of Kaisers' Council, Talks of Peace

German Foreign Minister Puts Blame for Continuation of War on Allies as He Leaves to Attend Conference Between the Two Kaisers

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 15.—No reasonable peace proposal has been made to Germany, Admiral von Hintze, the German Foreign Minister, said in an interview with the Berlin correspondent of the "Cologne Gazette," before leaving for main headquarters to attend the conference now going on between Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary and the German Emperor.

The obstacle to peace, he asserted, was the mad desire of the Entente nations to annihilate Germany. Admiral von Hintze discussed the statement of Premier Lloyd George in his war anniversary message that six months ago Germany deliberately rejected a just and reasonable settlement proposed by the Allies and that Germany discarded finally the mask of moderation toward partitioned Russia and enslaved Rumania. Admiral von Hintze said:

"Lloyd George's statement was vague and uncertain. Nothing is known authoritatively in German political or military circles about such 'reasonable' peace proposals. 'Had the Entente statesmen seriously intended to pave the way for a peace by understanding they could have approached Germany through the properly authorized persons with a view to discussion that would bring both parties into contact.

No Refusal, He Says

"There can be no question, therefore, of a 'refusal' by Germany of any reasonable peace proposal." Referring to the half-year period mentioned by Premier Lloyd George, the German Foreign Secretary pointed out that at that time Entente statesmen had left the world under no delusions whatever regarding their real war aims. "What was the position at that time?" Admiral von Hintze said. "At the end of December, 1917, the Central Powers invited the Entente nations to take part in the Brest-

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Allies Take 2 Towns and Cross Ancre River Twice

Canadians Capture Damery and Parvillers in Smash Through Centre

Albert Entered; Retreat Goes On

Gen. Boehn, "Retreat Specialist," Now Commands Germans in Picardy

August 16, 2:30 A. M.

The Allies yesterday made progress on the centre and right flank of the Picardy battlefield.

The Canadians in the centre took the villages of Damery and Parvillers, northwest of Roye, which is now more closely invested, rendering the important roads leading from it almost useless to the enemy.

The French, under General Humbert, on the south advanced further between the Matz and Oise rivers toward the Lassigny-Noyon line, capturing Attiche and Monolithe Farms and taking some prisoners.

On the whole, however, the fighting was less general in character than on previous days. The Allies are going forward in a series of fierce local actions.

The extent of the Allied victory is emphasized by further details of the German retirements elsewhere. North of Albert, it was announced yesterday, Allied patrols have crossed the Ancre at Authuille and Aveluy and have penetrated Albert. In Flanders, a London report said the German withdrawal on the west side of the Lys salient had reached a depth of one to two miles on a nine-mile front.

Since August 8, on the Albert-Montdidier front, the British Fourth Army has taken 21,844 prisoners and the French First Army 8,500. Field Marshal Haig reported. It was stated by a Paris newspaper that Humbert's French Third Army, operating south of Montdidier, has taken about 10,000 captives. Another Paris newspaper figures the Allies since July 15 have taken 73,000 prisoners and 1,700 guns in the two offensives on the Marne and in Picardy.

London states the proportion of German losses to those of the Allies is greater than in any previous fighting, the total Allied casualties being probably less than the number of prisoners taken. The German official statement, for the first time, mentioned General von Boehn commanding the group of armies in the Picardy battle. Von Boehn is the German "retreat specialist."

34,000 of Foe Taken By Three Armies in Drive on the Somme

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The proportion of the German losses to those of the Allies since August 8 is greater than at any other period of the war, it was announced here to-night. It is said the total Allied casualties probably will not be as large as the number of Germans taken prisoners.

According to unofficial estimates here, the Germans captured in the present offensive by the British Fourth army and the French First and Third armies total 34,000, while thus far 670 guns have been counted. There is clear evidence of the demoralizing effect of the tanks on the enemy. Where previously the Germans